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SPEECH
OF
HON. WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, May 8, 1874.

MR. SPEAKER: When Louis Napoleon, twenty-two years ago, struck down the liberties of France by his celebrated *coup d'etat* and erected his throne on the ruins he scarcely possessed more effective agencies for the accomplishment of his purposes than are now in the hands of the President of the United States. He had perhaps a more subservient army, though, unfortunately, ours has often recently proved itself a convenient instrument for the perpetration of very gross outrages and invasions of popular rights. But if we look at other means and other tools for seizing and maintaining supreme autocratic power, we find our soldier president as well provided with them as was the prince president of 1851. Napoleon contrived to draw into alliance with him the money power, the monopolies, the soulless corporations of France—all, in short, who loved wealth more than liberty, and who wished for an energetic government to protect them in their unjust exactions, and against the complaints of the down-trodden masses. In like manner we have seen our President all through his administration court the support and favor of the money lords to the neglect of the interests of the toiling millions; and by his latest act, his veto of the bill for the expansion of the currency, he has thrown himself into the arms of the bankers, the monopolists, and the money-changers—the entire creditor class—and they are now singing pæans in his praise, while he turns his back upon the struggling debtors and toiling agriculturists of the West and South and leaves them to perish, crushed by a mountain of accumulated burdens. Even Napoleon sought how he might favor the agriculturists. Grant utterly deserts them.

To run out the parallel, however; Napoleon had his multitudes of deputies and prefects in all the provinces and departments, his creatures and tools, who owed their official being to his individual will, and were ready at a word from their master to shape public opinion, and by cajolery, intimidation, or fraud to carry elections as might be dictated by the central power, the silent sphinx, at Paris. The people were ingeniously deceived by the establishment of "universal suffrage," and led into the belief that they were the all-powerful arbiters of their own destiny, while this machine of "universal suffrage," being manipulated by the interested agents of despotism, recorded not the will of the majority but the will of one man. And here we have the same "universal suffrage" and prostituted ballot, and a like multitude of officials and placemen dependent on one man for their positions and equally active in doing the bidding of their master at Washington, intimidating and corrupting the voters, controlling conventions, oppressing freemen, cheating the ignorant, manipulating ballot-boxes, engineering elections, perpetrating frauds, and finally, when all else fails, committing the foulest usurpations in the confident and often well-founded hope that the master and the party they serve will uphold them in daring outrages upon liberty, law, even decency

Such seems to me the parallel between the circumstances of the prince president and the soldier president—the situation of France in 1851-'52 and America in 1874. In the one case we know the result: usurpation, despotism, the empire, universal corruption like a worm eating out the heart of national virtue, and at length a collapse that astounded the world. In the other case what will be the event we must wait to see.

I am frank to say, nevertheless, that I have small fear that Grant will try to play the role of Napoleon. I do not believe he is unpatriotic enough to do that. Far be it from me to do him injustice by charging him with studied designs against the liberties of his country. But is it not a humiliating situation for us that we should owe our liberties to the forbearance of one man? Moreover, among those who are to come after him, are we sure that there may not soon arise some one whose domineering and arbitrary spirit, brilliant faculties and consuming ambition may prompt him to put in exercise the mighty enginery which Grant forbears to use in its full force, and make us all his subjects?

Among the many reasons, some of which I shall endeavor to specify, why the present internal-revenue system ought at once to be totally abolished, is its tendency to centralization and the absorption of all power in the Federal Government and ultimately in the hands of one man. It works toward this result in many ways, as by introducing the constant surveillance of Federal officials into the daily employments and most intimate affairs of the people, by augmenting the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and especially by adding so extensively to the patronage of the Executive.

Before the introduction of this system the people truly felt that they governed themselves, and lightly did their own self-imposed yoke rest upon them; but now they painfully realize that they are governed—governed by strangers or by the sycophants of power, and grinding is the burden. On a man's own land grow his own fruit trees planted by his own hand and laden with luscious fruits ripened by the bountiful sunlight of Heaven. He feels that he ought to have the right to do what he pleases with that which is so truly his own. What he ought to do with it neither you nor I have a right to say; perhaps we might not think as he does about that. In the exercise of his indisputable privilege he chooses to convert his fruits into brandy, for the purpose of putting them into a form less perishable and more available for market, or for uses of various sorts in his own family or business. But in setting about this simple matter of utilizing the products of his own little orchard he finds himself at once under the prying supervision of some revenue underling, whose complex instructions and vexatious requirements must be duly complied with before it is lawful to start the fire under the still. And when at last the juice of the apple begins to trickle out in the form of brandy, your store-keeper or your mousing detective must be around to note and watch the operation and guard the spirits till the guager comes to measure and stamp them. Nowhere in all these proceedings are the honor and honesty of the citizen relied upon or appealed to. At every stage you watch him and treat him as a suspected rogue. No wonder that under such a system he thinks it but fair to cheat you whenever he can. And if in an honest endeavor to comply with the laws he should commit an innocent mistake and thus invole himself in a technical difficulty, the Federal officials too often take advantage of such an occasion to *blackmail* him heavily before they release him from the net in which sometimes they have designedly entangled him by confused instructions. Candid men may judge how great a tendency this daily interference of Federal agents in the most ordinary affairs of the people has to impress upon the popular mind the idea that power now resides only in the General Government; and such an impression insensibly induces acquiesence in all assumptions of power by the Federal head.

By the same system the jurisdiction and importance of the Federal courts is vastly increased, in so much that they are rapidly overshadowing the State courts. A few years ago the United States courts were practically unknown in North Carolina, their proceedings being confined almost entirely to the adjudication of an occasional admiralty case, of which scarcely one man in a thousand ever heard mention made. Now a session of the Federal court is a great event, and beings together throngs of citizens as jurors, parties litigant, or witnesses, from the most remote parts of the State, entailing great expenses, loss of time, and many inconveniences to the people. No single feature of the great revolution which has recently occurred in this country is more notable than the sudden growth which has taken place in the assumed powers and prerogatives of the Federal judiciary. I cannot now digress from the subject in hand to enter upon a full discussion of this matter; I may recur to it at some other time, and enlarge upon the manner in which the local administration of justice is being superseded by your Federal courts. When the laws of North Carolina are violated it would seem but proper that the trial and punishment of the offender should be left to North Carolina tribunals. But under your legislation it is not so. The murderer, the robber, the ravisher indicted in the State courts has only to swear that he believes he cannot have justice done him in those courts, and it is contended under your recent laws that he is entitled to have his case removed to the United States courts for trial. [redacted] the jail at Raleigh there is to-day confined a man who committed a cold-blooded murder in Charlotte four years ago; but the State whose law he thus violated is inhibited from trying and punishing him unless your Supreme Court, to which the case has gone, shall decide that she has the right to do so. If he had been a white man and not a negro, doubtless death and the devil would have claimed him for their own long since. But I cannot now stop to give full and fitting notice, as I hope to do hereafter to the ominous encroachments of the Federal tribunals upon the proper jurisdiction of the State courts. The subject is one of vast importance. There may be those who, in their overweening desire to see the power and prestige of the Federal Government augmented may not deem it an evil to have the prerogatives of the Federal judiciary thus extended. But thoughtful patriots, in view of recent events, among which we have seen a State government overturned by the decree of a Federal District judge, will perceive in the new assumptions of power on the part of the Federal judiciary the most imminent danger to that fundamental principle of liberty, local self-government.

One of the greatest evils of the internal-revenue system and one which most tends to the centralization of power is the increased patronage which it gives to the President. I do not know, nobody does know, precisely the number of officials, high and low, which the Executive has by law the right to appoint, or nominate, which is usually the same as appointing them. Cabinet officers, judges, postmasters, customs officers, Indian agents, internal-revenue officials of every grade—all these are the actual or virtual appointees of the President, and a large portion of them belong to the internal revenue service. Being the appointees of the President, most of them belong to his party and are personally and polically his supple tools and blind apologists and supporters. Just think of it. In a country possessing a republican form of government, wherein the people are said to have the right to elect their own rulers and officers, in a country where the idea of universal suffrage prevails, more than half the officers are elected by one man! What sort of republican government is this? Away with such republicanism!

In North Carolina, from the governor down to the clerk and constable of a township, our officials are chosen by the people. Why should it not be so in the case of the collectors and other principal officers of the Internal-revenue service? These officers, in the discharge of their duties, come into daily contact with the people, and the manner in which they perform their functions is of vital importance to the happiness and prosperity of the people. Why not then allow them to be elected by the people whose most intimate concerns they are to oversee and pry into? If we were allowed to elect our own officers in this department we could no doubt find some North Carolinian to fill every place in our State. As it now is we have a man from the State of Maine filling the office of supervisor of internal revenue for the States of North and South Carolina, from which I suppose we are to infer that the President thought he could not find in those two States, in either party, any man who, in his opinion, was suitable for the position. In the name of the people of North and South Carolina I protest against such injustice. In either State and in either party can be found many men far more suitable and more worthy to be our supervisor of internal-revenue than the man from Maine whom the Executive has placed over us.

Give the people the privilege of choosing their own officers. If the internal-revenue system is not to be abolished forthwith, as it should be, at least grant the people the right to elect the collectors and all the other principal officials of that service in the respective districts, I demand this in the interest of the constituency I have the honor to represent. It is full time such a policy were adopted in vindication of popular liberty against the encroachments of the one-man power. There is no more propriety in depriving the people of the right to choose their collectors of internal-revenue, for instance, than there would be in refusing them the privilege of electing their sheriffs, solicitors, clerks, or Congressmen.

As it is now, one man appoints all the myriads of revenue officers of every rank, whose duties ramify into every nieghborhood and bring them into daily contact with nearly every citizen throughout this broad land. Was there ever contrived in any country so vast and mighty an engine for the promotion of the views and schemes of the Chief Executive should he choose to put it to work? If he desired a re-election for a third or a fourth term, or even for life, how many thousands of these, his creatures and underlings all over the country would throw up their hats for him and go to plotting in his interest; for an extension of his official term means an extension of their own. Even now these multitudes of subordinate officials are not so much the servants of the public as they are the political agents of the President, through whom he seeks to shape the politics and control the elections in States and districts. We heard the angry protest of Massachusetts on this subject last year. If you have heard nothing of this sort from North Carolina, where such abuses are so rampant, it is because the people there are so used to the insolent interference of Federal officials in their affairs that they have come to look upon it as one of the inevitables. Why, sir, in a delegation of six men, whom I chanced to see on their way to the convention which nominated my opponent for Congress, five were officers of the United States Government. And in the canvass which followed for the seat I now hold here, great as was the ability of my worthy competitor, his opposition was as a drop in the bucket to that which I had to encounter in the phalanx of revenue officials and placemen, many of whom were appointed to positions with no duty to perform except to draw their pay of $130 a month and ride day and night among the people electioneering for their candidates. It is inconceivable what activity they displayed and what expedients they resorted to, intimidating some of the voters by threats of prosecution, corrupting others by promises to wink at their evasions of the law, cajoling, bullying, browbeating; even going so far on one occasion as to present fire-arms at myself [illegible] on the platform making a speech, be[illegible] dared to denounce, in as fitting terms as I co[illegible] magnitude of their villainy.

If [illegible]s are to go on till they become chron[illegible] and inveterate, how long will it be before the freedom of elections will entirely vanish and the ballot-box be nothing more than a machine for registering the decrees of the man at the White house?

Another reason for abolishing the internal-revenue system is the demoralizing influence it exerts both upon its own officials and upon the people. It affords extraordinary facilities for speculation. I do not wish by any means to make reckless and indiscriminate charges against those who are engaged in this service, many of whom are no doubt honest and upright men. But it is undeniable that fortunes have been made by some of them very disproportionate to their lawful salaries; and it is well known that in many instances these officials use their positions to *black-mail* citizens by entrapping them into violations of the law and receiving money to quash proceedings or to wink at irregularities. But the system is still more demoralizing in its influence upon many of the people.

I have mentioned the manner in which the people are watched by spies and informers in their daily employments, as if they were destitute of honor and not to be trusted in their dealings with the Government. Nothing can be more humiliating and degrading to the spirit of American freemen than this espionage. If possible it will make cheats and swindlers out of honest men. By the way you watch them you clearly intimate that they are expected to cheat you and run the blockade when they can; and they take care not to disappoint your expectations. If you would only trust the integrity of the people they would not fail you. But you pursue them with spies, and they dodge them. You seek to bind them with oaths and pledges, until oaths becomes a by-word and lose all sancity. In the South since the war you have required us to *swear* so often that we have got to *swearing* when not required. Instead of this degrading process, if you must continue your internal taxation, why not adopt a simple and straitforward plan for ascertaining the amount of the taxables, like the State of North Carolina does? The State simply requires each citizen to give in his list of taxable property himself, and takes his word for it except in unusual cases. In like manner, why cannot the United States allow every man to give in the amount of spirits he makes or tobacco he raises or manufactures? In my opinion you would thus come nearer getting a correct account of these things than by your present plan; and by simplifying and cheapening your method of collecting the tax a much larger amount of it would reach the Treasury.

But the revenue system is further demoralizing by the great multitude and variety of offices it creates, which, it is no secret, are considered in North Carolina, and perhaps elsewhere, principally as baits with which to catch hungry democratic gudgeons and land them safe in the radical party. The rank and file of that party in the South consists mainly of the negroes, with whom are united a small number of plain, honest men who entertained Union sentiments during the war, and were induced to become republicans through their prejudices. The leaders of the party are almost all men once bitter democrats who have gone over to the radicals in the hope of securing office or making money; and I know of no instance where a previously respectable man goes over to them except in anticipation of receiving some appointment as the price of his tergiversation.

This occasional metamorphosis of an impecunious democrat into an office-holding radical is a process extremely curious to watch, Most likely the individual has been blatant and extreme in his professions of democracy; perhaps a bloody seccessionest. But the first thing you know the active partisan grows strangely silent and reserved; he mopes around like a chicken with the gapes, with feathers frowzled; he avoids as far as he can the company of former comrades, is sheepish and downcast, cannot look a man in the face, but looks ashamed, like he felt mean and was about to do a mean thing. When you see these signs the poor fellow is near his end—the end, I mean, of his honorable and self-respecting existence. Very soon he is in some Federal office, and profeses to have found out the mistakes in his former opinions and accordingly changed them! So much for the corrupting and demoralizing tendencies of the intrenal revenue system.

The system ought also to be abolished on account of the inequality of the burdens it imposes upon different sections of the Union, and particularly because it oppresses the agricultural interest. The larger portion of this revenue is raised on spirits and tobacco, both of which are products of the husbandman. The tillage of the soil is the foundation of all other employments and the true key to national wealth in a country possessing a soil and climate like ours. Taxation, therefore, which lays its heaviest burdens upon this most essential calling must be unwise and mischievous. Here is a point to which the grangers would do well to direct special attention. It is sometimes said that tobacco and spirits are luxuries, and that it is all right to tax them as such. But they are no luxuries to him who produces them. The labor which it takes to produce them is as hard as ony other, and is entitled to its reward without unjust and unequal taxes being levied upon it. We are also told that the tax falls not upon the producer, but the consumer, by making him pay an enhanced price. But plain common sense as well as the simplest principles of political economy teach that if the *demand* for these articles is such that consumers will pay the high prices for them, they would buy them at the same or nearly the same high prices if the tax were taken off, which would thus be a clear gain to the producer. Whoever buys tobacco from the farmer to manufacture and sell again will of course pay the farmer a less price for it when he knows he has to pay another price for it in the shape of tax. These principles seem to me self-evident, and clearly prove the fallacy of the doctrine that the producer loses nothing by the tax on what he produces.

But these taxes bear unequally upon certain sections and states. Nearly all the tobacco is grown in seven or eight of the thirty-seven States. The tobacco belt is as well defined as the cotton region, and includes Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, and parts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. It is a southern and western interest. By taxing it you impose a disproportionate burden on these already depressed communities, and allow the rich States of the Northeast to escape their just share of revenue exactions; this too, while they have plenty of money themselves, and persistently refuse to allow any expansion of the currency so that the West and South could command the means to pay the heavy taxes thus levied on them.

For all the reasons mentioned, and others which I must pass over, this whole system of internal taxation ought to be uprooted and other means for raising the necessary revenue devised. I know we have a large debt to pay growing out of the war, and the current expenses of the Government must be met. But I am sure these latter expenses might be retrenched greatly. It is incredible that a government which cost but seventy-five millions annually fifteen years since, under what was then denounced as an extravagant administration, should now cost one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred millions. if proper economy prevailed. Then, as to the debt, we should only aim to keep the interest paid and a very small annual amount on the principal to show that we mean to pay it, and postpone the payment of the main debt till the next generation, when this country will be one of the richest and most populous on earth and can pay off this debt without feeling it. If this plan be adopted we can so curtail the amount of money required that a moderate increase of duties on imports will provide for all our wants; and however we may regret to see the tariff increased, it will certainly be less objectionable than the present system of internal revenue, which could thus be dispensed with. Both the old whig and democratic parties always agreed that a tariff for revenue was a good policy; they only differed in those days as to the propriety of going further than this.

If, however. the internal revenue system is to be continued, amendments ought to be made which would ameliorate its evils and burdens, I have already suggested some of these amendments in the course of my remarks, among which are the election of the chief revenue officers, (practicable by altering the Constitution, if not by congressional enactment, and essential, if the system is to be perpetuated,) and allowing the amount of tobacco raised, or spirits made, to be given in by the producer, as the States now require taxables to be listed, and without the surveillance of informers and spies. Besides these, many other amendments should be made. The tax on brandy should be abolished; for it brings into the Treasury a comparatively small revenue while it seriously harasses a large number of citizens. Storekeepers at small distilleries ought to be dispensed with. In my district many distilleries do not average a product of more than ten gallons of spirits daily, on which the tax is seven dollars; and yet at each one of these distilleries a storn-keepers is required, whose pay is four dollars a day. This and other expenses make the cost of collection in such cases greater than the amount collected. Surely the people can be trusted far enough to allow them to give in ther own statement of spirits made at these little distilleries, such for instance as do not exceed a capacity of twenty-five gallons a day. I have introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, providing that in these cases the distiller shall report his monthly product of spirits to the collector, store-keepers to be dispensed with. The bill also contains a section reducing the tax on brandy to fifty cents per gallon. I hope this bill may receive favorable consideration in this House.

Another very great injustice is done by the law to the producers of tobacco. It is the provision which forbids the tobacco-grower from selling to anybody except to a licensed dealer, a manufacturer, or an agent buying for extemporation. This limits the purchasers to a small number of men, and of course reduces the price. So extraordinary a law ought not to exist a day longer. Why refuse to the grower of tobacco the privilege of a free and open market? Why not let him sell to whoever will pay him the most for his commodity? Everybody else can do this. Why discriminate against him in this unjust manner?

There are many other points in connection with this subject which I should be glad to touch did time permit. But I see my hour is running out and I must close. If what I have said shall induce the house to take this matter into consideration and either abolish the internal revenue system, or at least reform its most flagrant evils and abuses, I shall be well repaid for the trouble of making these remarks.

I thank the House for the patience and attention with which it has heard me.

Memorable Days in May.

The month of May is filled with days made memorable during the war by the eventful occurrences enacted on them:

On the 1st of May occurred the battle of Port Gibson in 1863, and the surrender of Morgan in 1865; on the 2d of May, 1864, Grant crossed the Rapidan, and the battle of Chancellorsville followed; Farragut occupied New Orleans on the 3d, 1862; Yorktown evacuated on the 4th, 1862, and the battle of Williamsburg; on the 5th, Lee commenced the attack on Grant in 1864; battle of the Wilderness on the 6th, 1864; fight at Tupelo, Mississippi, on the 6th, 1864; battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, on the 7th, 1864, and fight at West Point; Port Hudson bombarded on the 8th, in '63; battle of Creek Gap in '64; and the death of Stonewall Jackson in '63; fight at Bermuda Hundred on the 9th, '63, and battle of Cloudy Mountain; Norfolk and Portsmouth evacuated on the 10th, '62, and the surrender of Alexandria, Louisiana; Merrimac destroyed on the 11th, '62; battle of Dalton, Ga., on the 12th, 1864; Baltimore occupied by the U. S. troops on the 13th, '61, and Yazoo City captured in 1863; battle of Jackson, Miss., on the 14th, '63, and battle at Rasaca, Ga.; Fort Darling fight on the 15th, in '62, and fight at Carrsville, Virginia; battle of Champion Hill, Miss., on the 16th, '63; battle of Big Block, Miss., on the 17th, '63; Grant invested Vicksburg on the 18th, '63; Grant crossed North Anna, Va., on the 19th, '64; Jefferson Davis imprisoned at Fort Monroe on the 20th, '65; fight at Suffolk, Va., on the 20th, '62, and Admiral Porter destroyed the navy yard at Yazoo and ram Stonewall surrendered; U. S. Government seized telegraph on the 21st, '61; battle of Lewisburg, Va., on the 23d, '61, and Alexandria, Va., occupied by Federals in '61; Ellsworth killed on the 24th, in 1861; surrender of Confederates at Duvall's Bluff on the 24th, '63; battle of Winchester on the 25th, 1864, and battle of Dallas, Ga., battle of Hanover, Va., on the 26th, '62, and surrender of Kirby Smith in '65; battle of Port Hudson on the 28th, 1862, and Corinth evacuated in 1862; amnesty proclamation issued on the 29th, in '65; battle near Chickahominy on the 30th, '64; battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, on the 31st, in '62, and battle of Fairfax, '64.

Washington's Strength.

Gen. Wilson relates an account of a conversation with Mr. Custis, from which he obtained some interesting personal reminiscences of Washington. "During a visit at Arlington House, Virginia, in 1854, the writer asked Mr. Custis if Washington could, like Marshal Saxe, break a horse shoe, and received for reply that he had no doubt he could had he tried, for his hands were the largest and most powerful he had ever seen. Mr. Custis then gave several instances of the General's strength, of which I recall the following: When Washington was a young man he was present on one occasion as looker-on at wrestling games, then the fashion in Virginia. Tired of the sport, he had retired to the shade of a tree, where he sat perusing a pamphlet, till challenged to a bout by the hero of the day and the strongest wrestler in the State. Washington declined, till taunted with the remark that he feared to try conclusions with the gladiator, calmly came forward, and, without removing his coat grappled with his antagonist. There was a fierce struggle for a brief space of time, when the champion was hurled to the ground with such tremendous force as to jar the very marrow in his bones. Another instance of his prodigious power was his throwing the stone across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg—a feat it is quite safe to say has never been performed since. Later in life a number of young gentlemen were contending at Mount Vernon in the exercise of throwing the bar. Washington, after looking on for same time, walked forward, saying, 'Allow me to try,' and grasping the bar sent the iron flying through the air twenty feet beyond its former limits. Still later in his career, Washington, whose 'age was like a lusty Winter, frosty yet kindly,' observed three of his workmen at Mount Vernon vainly endeavoring to raise a large stone, when, tired of witnessing their unsuccessful attempts, he put them aside, and taking it in his iron like grasp, lifted it to its place, remounted his horse, and rode on."

A NEW TUNNEL.—The proposition to build a tunnel under the Straits of Dover, and thus connect England and France by railway, seems to be really under way. A report has been made in reference to its feasibility. The French authorities will subscribe two hundred thousand dollars towards the construction of the tunnel, while an English railway offers to advance as much, if a concession in its favor is made. The construction of this means of communication between England and the continent will do more towards making travel easy and increasing communication and trade than any other agency.

Minority Report on the South Carolina Grievances.

Mr. Eldridge, from the minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House, submitted a minority report on the condition of affairs in South Carolina. The report dissents entirely from the conclusions of the majority, and is generally concurred in by the entire minority of the Judiciary Committee. The minority say:

It is impossible to turn a deaf ear to the supplicating wail of 300,000 oppressed and despoiled citizens, of that once prosperous and happy State, praying only that inquiry be made into their alleged wrongs. We cannot find in the reproaches of the conduct of the memorialists in the past any reason or justification for refusing the hearing they now request. Their fidelity to the constitution and laws is now unquestioned, and this plea is made in respectful terms.

The report then recites briefly and pointedly the list of grievances complained of, and predicates from them that the charges of the memorialists are true. The minority say:

We are aware of the doubts and difficulties in pointing out the precise clause of the constitution authorizing intervention, but that protection in all things is essential to good government no one denies. It should never be lost sight of; that for the conditions of things now existing in South Carolina the federal government is primary responsible. Blink it, look upon it as you may, horrible as the work of its hand may now appear, Congress set up and established the state of things that makes the commonwealth of South Carolina the foul stigma it now is in our system. We do not argue the right to interfere on that ground at this time, but we submit that we subject our government theorems to the contempt of the world and all intelligent men, in that we are all powerful to inaugurate and establish the pandemonium now existing there, and the very moment it is done are utterly powerless to interfere with it at all, or to save the property of the people from the spoilsman. Nor can we forbear the suggestion that if this appeal were on behalf of 300,000 negroes, instead of 300,000 white Southerners of our own race and blood, such are the sympathies of the majority, as heretofore exhibited, that they would find by right or by wrong some means of relief; the petitioners would not have been so coldly and flippantly turned away. It is a matter of the greatest delicacy for the federal government to interfere to protect part of the people of the State from the oppressions and misrule of the other. It is conceded that it ought not to be done for trivial causes; but it is not a trivial case that 300,000 people, all the property holders of the great State, are being stripped and dispoiled by usurpation and fraud; that there ought to be power and authority adequate in such emergency to save, all lovers of honesty and good government will admit, and it is a fundamental defect in our system if there be not, in view of the thoughtful wisdom of the authors of our constitution. Are we prepared to render such judgment, that our constitution of government is so irreparably defective? The complaint of the memoralists is that the rulers of the people have usurped the power to tax property owners, not for legislative purposes, not to support the government of the State, but for the purpose of impoverishing the tax-payers and enriching themselves; for the purpose of taxing the white people down to the level of the negro. Under the pretence of the taxing power they are endeavoring to distribute property of owners among those who have none. Is this not ursurpation by the rulers of the State, against which constitutional guarantee was intended to protect? It is not the mere abuse of the taxing power, but the utter perversion of that power from all legitimate objects of taxation. Can there be a republican form of government where this is done, the main object of the government being the protction of the property of the citizens and the citizens in the enjoyment of their property?

The report quotes from Hamilton, Calhoun and other authorities as to constitutional guarantees, and concludes as follows:

In view of the whole case, we cannot hesitate to recommend the appointment of a committee of both houses of Congress, with power and authority to go into the State of South Carolina and fully investigate into the condition of the State and the charges and complaint of the memorialists. To do less we feel we should violate or neglect a most solemn and imperative duty. The cry of that outraged and helpless and suffering people has reached our hearts as well as our understanding. That once prosperous and beautiful State is on the verge of ruin. She is indeed already prostrate. A horde of thieves and robbers worse than any that ever infested any civilized community on earth have her by the throat and are fast sucking her life-blood. Three hundred thousand of her citizens, descendants of those who fought and won with our fathers the battles of American independence and liberty, are crying to Congress for redress, for help. They have suffered all that humanity can endure; they have exhausted every resource and are utterly helpless of themselves. To refuse their request is to drive them to despair and ruin.

James Gordon Bennett of the *Herald*, has recently appeared in a new role, that of a walkist, he having walked a distance of ten miles against one John Whipple, a young lawyer, the stakes being $3,000 a side. The race was from Mr. Bennett's residence at thirty-eighth street on fifth avenue and Jerome Park, Bennett walking the distance in 1 hour, 46 minutes and 55 seconds, beating Whipple some 7 minutes. It is said that Bennett won some $12,000.

The Asheville *Expositor* says: Charles and Jonathan Burlesoh, of Mitchell county, near the top of Boon Mountain, caught in a trap a few days ago a monster wolf, the largest ever known in this country. He measured seven feet from the nose to the end of the tail, and three feet four inches in height.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed an act requiring liquor dealers to obtain written consent of a majority of men and women who are of age in the town where they propose to sell before license can be obtained.

A species of wild coffee has been discovered growing in California.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY, 28 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
COL. STEPHEN D. POOL,
Of Craven.

7th Congressional District Convention.

The District Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of the Seventh Congressional District will be held in Wilkesboro, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1874.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN S. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

REMOVED.—The Statesville *Intelligencer* has been removed to Salisbury.

The Civil Rights Bill.

In another column this subject is alluded to. We have collected a few additional items to give the reader an idea of the determination of the fanatical Republicans to pass this infamous and unconstitutional measure. On the side of the chamber occupied by the unscrupulous majority, nothing but vacant seats were to be seen, while those to whom they belonged were stretching themselves in careless adandon on the luxurious sofas in the rear, or gathering in groups in the retiring rooms, puffing their Havanas and enjoying themselves in loud and unrestraing conversation. On the other side of the chamber were the band fighting for the principles on which this goveanment was founded, fighting in vain, no one to listen to their pleadings but the spectators in the galleries.

Such was the scene as the hours wore on–the same scene whichhas been enacted on the floor of the Senate chamber a score of times within the last few years. The great body of the American people who never witness such scenes can scarcely comprehend that in this manner is the legislation which so deeply concerns their welfare enacted; that the majority to whom they have intrusted the government of their country govern it not through the lawful means of legislation provided, but through the decrees of a secret and irresponsible caucus. Whenever a vote was to be taken the members of the majority would emerge from their comfortable retreat like brigands frsm the rocks and bushes, and having answered to their names would as suddenly disappear, to once more emerge in sight on a similar call.

At times not one half a quorum was present in the chamber, and in utter defiance of the rules of the Senate that no business can be transacted in the absence of a quorum, all points of order made in this respect were arbitrarily overruled.

ARKANSAS.—From latest despatches it is now definitely stated that it is very probable the Constitutional Convention will declare the office of Governor vocant, and that should Baxter and Brooks be candidates for reelection, neither of them would be successful. The Legislature [illegible] resolutions thanking President Grant [illegible] in relation to the recent [illegible] Moses, of South [illegible] arrested, and detailed [illegible] explains the matter in brief:

The warrant for the arrest of Governor Moses was served on him by Sheriff Cain, of Orangeburg county. The warrant was issued upon the grand jury presenting him as guilty of grand larceny. He declined to be arrested, and called out a detail of military to protect him. Guards are now stationed over the Executive office and its approaches, and over the Governor's mansion. Considerable excitement is manifested by the throngs in the street, and military companies parading about the city.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The North Carolina Press Association which convened in Raleigh last week, had a harmonious session. On Thursday of the week they made an excursion to Haw River, where they enjoyed the hospitalities of Col. Thos. M. Holt, and examined the extensive factories and mills of Messrs. Holt & Moore.

PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to recommend the enactment of a law which shall require prepayment of postage on all newspapers and other printed matter. It will provide for the prepayment of postage by the pound, probably, at the rate of two cents per pound for newspapers and periodicals regularly mailed by publishers, who can thus put up and prepay large packages without the trouble of separately stamping the publications destined for the same post office.
Exchange.

The above proposition is made, no doubt, in the interest of the newspapers published in large cities like New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c., and is intended to injure country newspapers. We call the attention of Southern members of Congress to the matter.
Charlotte Democrat.

Governor Moses, of South Carolina, bankrupt, has liabilities as follows: Due Preston on mansion, $20,000; due Hardy Solomon (borrowed money) $30,000; due General Dennis, $30,000; due General Gurney, $45,000; butcher's bill, $2,000; Shiver & Co., $4,000; Indian Girl cigar store, $1,000; R. D. Sinn & Son, $98; Geiger & McGregor, druggists, $56; Cardarelli & Co., tailors, $1,500; Columbia Hotel, due since 1872, $500; sundry country treasurers, $60,000; divers restaurant keepers, shoemakers and "shysters," $6,000; Baltimore furniture dealers, $30,000, making a grand total of $227,150. His assets are: Preston mansion, valued at $30,000, less the mortgage, $30,000; horses, carriages, &c., $30,000; house and lot in Sumter, $4,000; plantation in Sumter, $3,000. Total, $67,000.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES BY BUGS.—It is stated that within the last two weeks a species of black bug has appeared in countless numbers in the peach orchards near Denton, Caroline county, Md., and has done serious damage in that locality. In one nursery the grafted stocks of 80,000 trees were entirely killed. The insect is even capable of destroying large trees, as it thickly covers the leaves and prevents vegetation. None of the ordinary means of destroying insects seem to avail, as this scourge is very tenacious of life, and a liquid application that will kill the tree does not affect it. It resembles the rose bug, and is regarded by entomologists as a similar pest to the cherry achid. Thus far no serious damage has been done to fruit-bearing orchards, though the presence of the bug is reported in peach districts about Middletown. Specimens of the insect will be sent to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The Civil Rights Bill.

It will be seen from the extracts below, which we clip from the Raleigh *News*, that the Civil Rights bill has passed the Senate, and it will, no doubt, pass the House:

"The infamous Civil Rights bill, the legacy left by the dying Sumner to his dearly beloved colored friends, has passed the U. S. Senate, as already announced by telegraph, and no doubt exists of its final passage in the House, the Judiciary Committee of that body having already agreed that the bill shall make no discrimination against colored persons in respect to the privileges of hotels, common carriers and public schools. The Senate was in session all night Friday night, reaching a vote Saturday morning at 7½ o'clock, passing the bill by a vote of 29 to 18, a strict party vote. A warm discussion continued through the night, the Democrats opposing the measure with all their strength but to no avail, as the party lash had been drawn down by a Radical caucus, and no Republican dared go in the face of this mandate.

The following condensation of the night's work will be found interesting at this juncture of the measure:

Mr. Stockton concluded his argument of Thursday, predicting that the saddest consequences would flow from the passage of the bill. It was not a bill for equal rights, but for unequal rights, as it put the black man above the white man. Human nature had borne all that it could bear from this Republican party, and it would bear no more. He did not believe any party in his State would favor this bill under the hollow pretence that it was for the protection of the colored race. He did not believe that the people of this country would sustain any party in the passage of this bill.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, said the negroes of his State did not want the civil rights bill—they had one now more stringent than any Congress could pass—but they wanted the same rights in every other State in the Union they had in their own.

Mr. Bogy said the bill was the commencement of a series of legislation which must inevitably destroy the institutions of the country. Such legislation would, in the end, destroy the existence of the States, and the American Senate would be like the Roman Senate, omnipotent in its perogations.

Mr. Cooper said he felt to be silent would be treason to his constituency, and strenuously opposed the measure, as dangerous to the citizens and to the government itself, and utter ruin to the institutions of the country.

Mr. Saulisbury said the members of the dominant party in the cloak room might sleep on and laugh on, but a day of judgment was coming, when the American people would arouse themselves from their present apathy. He denied the power of Congress to enforce companionship of the races in the theaters, schools or elsewhere. Senators knew that this bill would affect the poorer classes principally, for not one of those who voted for this bill would send his children to a mixed school. It would not only destroy the common schools of the white people, but would injure the schools for the colored people throughout the whole country. It even extended to the hospitals, to the alm houses, in fact everywhere, the great intent being to compel companionship. He believed the measure originated in hostility to the South, and from a desire to hold to the colored voters.

Mr. Ransom, at a late hour of the night, endeavored to obtain an adjournment without reaching a vote but failed.

Mr. Merrimon spoke at some length against the constitutional power of the government to pass this bill. He said he wanted to address the Republican members, but he found they were in the cloak room sleeping and he had no right to speak in that room.

Mr. Gordon wanted to exclude from the provisions of the bill common schools and public insiitutions of learning and benevolence. Rejected.

Mr. McCrery moved as an amendment to the first section a proviso "that nothing therein contained shall be construed to apply to schools already established." Lost.

When the Chair announced the final passage of the bill a few colored persons, who remained in the galleries all night, testified their gratification by clapping of hands.

Many republicans regard this bill as a dubious measure, says a Washington special, and no doubt will be glad, to [illegible] House, if the President will veto it.

And now the issue is being drawn fair and square. Every white Radical in the country must declare himself either in favor or opposed to the bill."

The following is from the House Judiciary Committee on the Civil Rights Bill:

On the 23d, the House Judiciary Committee considered the Civil Rights Bill, and, by a majority of votes, agreed that the Bill shall make no discrimination against colored persons in respect to the privileges of hotels, common carriers and public schools. The majority of the Committee held that as the colored men are allowed to vote and hold office, it should be inconsistent to refuse them all the rights accorded to white men.

The following are the provisions of the bill in full, as it passed the Senate:

SECTION 1. That all citizens, and other persons, within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theatres and other places of amusements; also of common schools, and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and also institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages and facilities in said section enumerated, by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action in the case with full costs; and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or shall be imprisoned not more than one year: *provided*, that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and when the offence is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial, and,

Provided further, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights, at common law and by State's statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, the right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

SEC. 3rd. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as such case may be for trial before court of the United or Territory as by law has cognizance of the offence, except in respect of the right action occurring to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceeding to be prosecuted to the termination as in other cases, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person whether by reason of this act or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as Grand or Petit Juror in any Court of the United States or of any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or any person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors which shall exclude or fail in summoning citizens for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than $1000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the Court of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for review of the other causes in said Court.

LATEST FROM THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—In the House, on the 25th, motions to suspend the rules and take up the supplementary Civil Rights bill and the Currency bill were defeated, two-thirds not voting in the affirmasive. Vote 153 to 84, not two-thirds. The following Republicans voted with the Democrats: Bramborg, of Alabama, Butler, of Tennessee, Lowndes, Senor, of Virginia, Stait, of Minnesota, Ambler, Smith, of Virginia, W. A. Smith, of North Carolina, Thomas, of Virginia, and Thornburg, of Tennessee. The defeat of the supplementary civil rights bill in the House now, is not a finality. The Judiciary Committee can report a bill which is a perfect copy of the Senate bill, and this can be passed by a simple majority and sent over to the Senate and there acted on.

In that way the supplementary Civil Rights Bill may within a very brief space find itself in the President's hands.

Marriage of Miss Nellie Grant and Mr. Sartoris.

WASHINGTON May 21.—The wedding of Miss Nellie Grant and Mr. Sartoris, took place at the White House at 11 o'clock a. m. Long before the hour named groups of curious people gathered in the vicinity, but every entrance to the White House was guarded by a policeman. None were admitted who could not show a ticket of invitation. This was a necessary precaution as otherwise, the Executive Mansion would have been literally besieged, and it was the object of the President's family to render the wedding as private as possible, carefully avoiding everyihing that would give it an official character. The only army officers invited were the President's classmates and old staff officers, and the only Foreign representative was Sir Edward Thornton accompanied by lady Thornton. The guests generally included the most intimate of the President's family, the Vice-President, the Justices of Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Gen. Sherman, Commodore Ammen, Speaker Blaine, Senators Thurman, Conkling and Frelinghuysen, ex-Secretary Borie and Mrs. Borie, A. K. Drexel, Geo. W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Hoar, E. Dodge, A. T. Stewart, Judge Pierepont, Mr. Thomas Murphy and family. Among the friends of Mr. Sartoris present, were several members of the Marine Corps, Lieut's Allen and Muse and other representatives of the army, navy and Marine corps were in full uniform. The marine band was stationed in the Vestibule and furnished appropriate music including, of course, the "wedding march." The White House was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and in the east room, where the ceremony was performed, there was a rich profusion of flowers and rare devices. At about 11 o'clock, the bridal party entered the east room by the main entrance and took their stations on the platform. The bridemaids were eight in number: Miss Fish, daughter of Secretary Fish, Miss Barnes, Miss Frelinghuysen, daughter of Senator Frelinghusen, Miss Dent, Miss Porter and Miss Drexel. There were no groomsmen, as the wedding was conducted in the English style. Lt. F. T. Dent officiated as best man; the ceremony was performed by Rev. O. F. Tiffany, of the Methodist Church. The presents were numerous and some of them very costly, which were displayed in the library and in the private apartments of the family. Immediately after the ceremony the party partook of a wedding breakfast, and then the couple accompanied by a few friends proceeded to the Baltimore Potomac depot and at 1:40 p. m., left for New York, in a special Pullman car provided for the occasion. It is understood that the President and family will go to New York to-morrow to take final leave of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, who accompanied by Secretary Richardson's wife and daughter, are to sail for Europe in the Baltic on Saturday, next.

STATE ITEMS.

STRANGE SOUNDS.—A friend who has been reading about the rumbling noises at Bald Mountain, calls our attention to the following which appeared in the Charlotte *Democrat* on the 6th of August, 1861:

Some time ago we had occasion to notice the facts that sounds similar to the discharge of heavy artillery were heard in various parts of this section, especially along the Catawba River. Similar sounds were heard at Morganton and Concord week before last. The days on which these noises were heard were clear and bright, and it is well known that no cannon were fired within fifty miles of the places. An old naval officer who heard the sounds at Morganton, informs us that it was very much like the successive reports of cannon. What was it, and who can explain the mystery?

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN ALLIGATORS.—A couple of gentlemen who went fishing in Prince George creek, some eight miles from Wilmington, yesterday, inform us of a terrine fight they witnessed between two nuge alligators, each of which are represented to have been at the least calculation twelve feet long. The struggle was a long contested one, and semed to have been premeditated on the part of the monsters, who espied the other cozily sunning himself on the opposite side of the creek and "went for him." Their tails were the principal weapons used, and the way they made the water splash was a caution. The result of the fight was not ascertained, as our fishermen appear to have deemed it imprudent to venture near enough to find which came out victor.—*Wilmington Star of the 20th.*

Capt. Jas. A Albritton, of Snow Hill, Greene county, was killed on Sunday, the 17th inst., near Conwayboro, S. C., by a man named W. H. Denton. On the day of the murder, Denton came upon the premises where Capt. Albritton was engaged in the turpentine business, in a drunken condition. Albritton remonstrated with him and endeavored to persuade him to leave, whereupon Denton plunged a knife into Albritton's breast, from which he died in a few minutes. Capt. Albritton was well and favorably know in many parts of the State. The murderer has been secured and is now in Conwayboro jail.

The Raleigh *News* says: Col. T. M. Holt, President of the State Agricultural Society, has appointed the following delegates to the Cotton States Agricultural Congress, which meets in Atlanta on June 3d: E. B. Borden, Wayne; Geo. Allen, Craven; J. M. Mouns, Cabarrus; Dr. G. W. Graham, and R. T. Fulghum, Wake.

The late National Agricultural Convention held in Atlanta elected Col. T. M. Holt, President of the State Agricultural Society, Vice President of the Agricultural Congress from North Carolina. The Congress will meet next year in Cincinnati, but Raleigh stands first as the place of meeting for the year following.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says: We learn from Capt. James A. Blackwelder, of Atwell township, that a worm very closely resembling the army worm, the great cotton destroyer, is now cutting the leaves of the pine tree throughout a district of about seven miles, in his neighborhood.

The Durham Tobacco *Plant* syys: We have just learned that lightning struck two negroe children on Flat River near Col. Webb's on last Saturday. One of them was killed instantly and the othe was seriously if not fatally injured.

HEAVY STORM.—There was a heavy rain and thunder storm in portions of this State, Friday, the 15th. Three negroes were killed by lightning at Lipscomb's Mill in Orange, on Saturday. The saw mill was washed away.

GENERAL NEWS.

A WOMAN VILLAGE.—The long-talked of woman's community within the town of Woburn, 42 miles from Boston, was actually begun last month, by raising of the frame of the first building. In this community all the land is to be owned by women: and so far as the village is concerned, woman suffrage is to prevail to the utter disqualification of men. The members of the community are obliged to assent to a constitution which is to govern it, but further than this they are not restrained: except that they are expected to attend, at least once a week upon the uncertain religious service to be held. This village of women is to be called Aurora. The main reliance for moneyed success is to be on co-operative schemes. One of these is the establishment of a laundry and where full facilities are to be afforded for doing work on a large scale, and competing with the famous Troy laundries. Men are not to be excluded from the village, nor from some ownership of property, nor from the opportunity of work; but widows and maiden ladies will likely be regarded as preferable to married women.

STRANGE DANCE.—In some districts of India it is the custom to hold what is known as the devil's dance, when strings are passed through the flesh of young men on both sides of the body. Dancers sometimes die from their injuries. There is a resemblance between this custom and that of the Sioux Indians, who at intervals have feasts and dances, in which young men who aspire to be warriors have strings of buffalo hide passed through the flesh on both sides of the breasts, the ends of the strings being attached to a cross pole or to buffalo skulls. The would be braves must dance without food or drink until the flesh gives way and they are liberated from torture. The two customs may have had the same origin.

A remarkable rosebush adorns the cottage of a photographer of Santa Rosa, California. It was planted in 1858 and is of the Lamarque variety, the most beautiful of white roses, 25 feet high, 22 feet across, beautifully rounded with a blossoming surface of 499 square feet, with 4,000 full blown roses and 20,000 buds.

The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes a list of contributions for the relief of the overflowed people of Louisiana, which aggregated eighty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety cents, of which Boston contributed thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars, or more than one-third of the entire amount received.

A curious and painful issue is on trial in the Surrogate's Court in New York. The disposition of a third share of the life estate of the late Jacob Stiner, who perished with his wife a short time ago in the burning of their residence, turns upon the fact whether the wife or daughter died first. The difficulty of proving the fact can be imagined. The amount involved is very large, the estate being valued at $120,000.

The New York Compulsatory Education bill, which has recently received the assent of the Governor, requires parents and guardians of children between the ages of 8 and 15 years to give them, in a school or at home, at least 14 weeks regular instruction every year, in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography. It prohibits the employment of children within the ages named at any labor during the time when the districts schools are opened, and school officers are given authority to see that it is enforced.

A singular natural curiosity is found at Sadawga Pond in Whitingham, Vt., consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land floating on the surface of the water, covered with cranberries, and even sustaining trees fifteen feet high. When the water is raised or lowered at the dam of the pond, the island rises and falls with it, and fish are caught by boring a hole in the crust and fishing down as through the ice in winter. A similar island once existed in a small lake near Bangor, Maine and there are many such in Southern Florida.

France, notwithstanding the late war, makes a financial exhibit rivalling that of England. Her revenue is the largest of any other nation that of Great Britan standing second, of [illegible] third, and of the United States fourth [illegible] ught of Great Britain is greater [illegible] France, whose revenues are [illegible] that her credit is good, and she [illegible] enabled almost every year to make some small reduction in the burden of taxation.

In Yarmouth, Maine, there was a sign over a tavern, many years ago, which read "Byrom and Drinkwater." Passers by amused themselves by dividing the syllables. About the same time (1820) might have been seen a notice in a leading Philadelphia paper of a partnership in the dry goods business, signed "William Shot and Jonathan Fell."

There were 12,863 patents issued last year; and though many of them are worthless, and many of minor value, yet the aggregate benefit is incalculable.

Icelanders are beginning to seek homes in the United States. They resemble the Scotch in appearance, and are a bright, cleanly, healthy-looking class.

Tyboy & Booth's packing house, with a large number of dressed hogs, over one million pounds of bulk meats, several thousand pounds of lard, six hundred live hogs, was burned at Chicago on the 21st inst. The loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No insurance.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	1	00 a	00	Salt	1 80 a 1 90
Wheat,	1	65 a	1 75	" American,	0 00
Flour,	7	25 a	8 75	Candles ada.	20 a 25
Meal,		2 a	2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Chop,		1¾ a	2	" Kerosene,	25 a 40
Bacon,		12½ a	15	Sheetings, Fries' B.	10
Pork,	7	00 a	8.00	" " A	10½
Lard,		11 a	12	Yarn, Fries,	1 35 a 0 00
Eggs,		10 a	12½	Iron,	5½ a 6
Molasses,		28 a	40	Nails,	6½ a 7
Cheese Fac.		18 a	25	Calf Skins, green,	15 cts.
" Mount.		15 a	00	Tallow,	8 a 10
Butter,		00 a	25	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,		75 a	00	Clover Seed,	7 50 a 8 00
Apples, green,	1.00 a		1.50	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
dried,		5 a	10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" irish,		100 a	125	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Potatoes, sw.		75 a	00	Shingles,	
Coffee,		00 a	30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.5
Sugar,		8 a	15	Hay, per cwt.	50 a 60½
" crushed,		15 a	18	Rags,	2½ a 30
Dried peel., peach.,	10 a		21	Butter Beans,	10

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BROWN & GORRELL.

LUGS—Common,	$3 75 a	4 50
Good,	4 75 a	5 50
Bright,	6 00 a	8 00
Smokers,	9 00 a	11 00
LEAF—Common,	5 00 a	6 50
Good,	7 00 a	9 50
WRAPPERS—Common,	9 00 a	12 00
Mahogany,	14 00 a	25 00
Fine Yellow,	25 00 a	50 00

Market active—demand good.

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very Common,	$3.50 to	$4.00
" Good, "	4.50 to	6.00
" Bright, "	8.00 to	10.00
" " Smokers,	15.00 to	25.00
Leaf— Common,	6.00 to	7.00
" Good,	8.00 to	10.00
" " Rich waxy,	9,00 to	10.50
" Common Bright	20,00 to	30,00
" Good,	30.00 to	40,00
" Fancy wrappers,	50.00 to	70.00

Richmond Tobacco Market.

DARK.

LUGS—Common	$ 3 00 a	4 00	
Fair to medium	4 00 a	5 00	
Good to fine stemming	6 00 a	6 50	
LEAF—Common	4 50 a	5 50	
Fair to medium	6 50 a	8 00	
Good stemming	8 50 a	10 00	
Fine stemming	10 00 a	11 00	
Fine wrappers	10 00 a	14 00	

BRIGHT.

LUGS—Common to medium	5 00 a	8 50	
Good to fine	8 00 a	12 00	
LEAF—Fillers	8 50 a	10 00	
Wrappers	15 00 a	75 00	

[COMMUNICATED.]

State Council of Friends of Temperance.

The North Carolina State Council met in Winston on the 19th inst., which was composed of about fifty delegates representing subordinate councils in all parts of the State. It is a great misfortune that the public were not admitted to witness the greater part of the deliberations. They would have exerted an influence that no eloqueuce or pathos of temperance orations could have effected. In the first place, the deep piety of the delegation could but have impressed any one: then the great earnestness exhibited by every one in laboring for the success of the cause. But one of the most convincing arguments that we believe would have influenced many more to have united their efforts in this work were the reports from many parts of the State, showing that communities which have been noted far and near for drunkenness, vice and murder, have, as if by magic, in a short time become remarkable for sobriety, order and peace, from the influence of this organization, and in many instances, such wonderful revolutions have been wrought in whole communities, through the efforts put forth by some humble, pious young man There are nine of these councils in the famous county of Robeson several of which have over 200 members apiece. This organization has proved a great auxilliary to the Church. The testimony of ministers of the Gospel of various denominations, shows that the additions to and the prosperity of their churches has been greater since the organization of this temperance order in their midst than was ever known before.

The Rev. Mr. Wetmore, of the Episcopal Church, the president of the N. C. State Council, presided at this meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Wellins, of Suffolk, Va., one of the originators of the order, was present at this meeting and also the Rev. Mr. Carruth, of Florida. Each of the above-named gentlemen delivered acdresses to the public at night during the progress of the meeting.

The whole delegation was most favorably impressed with the kind hospitality of the citizens of Salem and Winston, their high appreciation of which was expressed in appropriate resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Council.

Resolutions of thanks to the Salem Band for their attendance were also adopted.

Those of the delegation who had never been here before were astonished at seeing such activity in business and predicted a bright future to the sister towns; in view of which several are seriously considering the question of making this their home.

The Order of Friends of Temperance was organized by a small party of christian gentlemen of Virginia, in the latter part of the year 1865. There are now 150 Councils in Virginia, 210 in North Carolina, 250 in Texas and proportionate numbers in all the Southern States. The true christian principles upon which this order is established and carried on, constitute its great strength and beauty, and will ensure even greater success.

DIED,

In this place, on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., Rev. SAMUEL THOMAS PFOHL, in the 73rd year of his age.

The deceased was for many years warden of Salem Congregation, was highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends. Truly a good and useful man has gone to rest from his labors.

In Davie county, on the 23rd inst., Mr. PHILIP DOULIN, aged about 47 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST CHANCE

FOR

AN EASY FORTUNE!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

JULY 31st, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			75,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
5 CASH GIFTS,	$20,000	each,	100,000
10 CASH GIFTS,	10,000	each,	150,000
15 CASH GIFTS,	10,000	each,	140,000
20 CASH GIFTS,	5,000	each,	100,000
25 CASH GIFTS,	4,000	each,	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	3,000	each,	90,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	2,000	each,	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	1,000	each,	100,000
240 CASH GIFTS,	500	each,	120,000
500 CASH GIFTS,	100	each,	50 000
19,000 CASH GIFTS,	50	each,	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,			$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	$ 50 00
Halves,	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

For Tickets or information, Address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

FLORENCE

The Long Contested Suit of the
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over
$250,000
is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has broken the monopoly of High Prices,

THE NEW FLORENCE
Is the only machine that sews backwards and forwards, or to the right and left.
Simplest—Cheapest—Best.
SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.
April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned have been appointed General Agents for the above named company for the State of North Carolina, and will have the regular receipts of the company in their hands for collection. Policy holders and others should communicate direct to
E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON,
Agents Wanted. Charlotte, N. C.

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER AND DRILL in good territory. HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FROM GOVERNORS OF IOWA, ARKANSAS AND DAKOTA. Catalogues free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

Advertisers send 25 cts. to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their *Eighty-page Pamphlet*, showing cost of advertising. 22-4w.

LUMBER,
SHINGLES and BRICK.

WE have now, and expect to keep constantly on hand for sale at our MILL IN SALEM, a large lot of SAWED OAK AND PINE LUMBER of almost any size and quality, both *green and dried*.

We have also on hand a large lot of SHINGLES and BRICK which we will sell at reasonable rates.

We are prepared to furnish parties wishing to build, with any material they may desire, in quantities large or small, immediately or at short notice.

PLANING, MATCHING, and all kinds of WOOD WORK done promptly, and at reasonable rates.

FOGLE BROS.
Salem, N. C., May 28, 1874.–22-tf.

New York, May 27.—Cotton. 18 a 18¼; Flour, $4 00 to $4 25; Corn, 90 a 92; Wheat $1 60 a $1 78; Gold, $000 a $112¼.

Charlotte, May 27.—Bacon 11¼ a 13½; Flour, $4 25 a $4 40; Corn, 90 a 92; Oats, 50 a 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 70 a 75; Lard, 13 a 14½.

For Bargains in Dry Goods and Groceries go to the Stores of Pfohl & Stockton, Salem and Winston, N. C.

TIP TOP BARGAINS AT

Spring Greeting,

1874.

We call the attention of customers and the public generally to our new and very elegant

STOCK of GOODS

lately purchased in the Northern Cities at greatly reduced prices, and now Complete in Every Department.

Our stock embraces every kind of general merchandise, and will be offered for sale at very short profits.

We call special attention to our extensive line of

DRESS GOODS

in new and attractive designs, including all descriptions of White Goods; and to our full assortment of Notions. Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods. Also to our Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, unrivalled for beauty and durability.

We have special inducements to offer in many kinds of goods, and Farmers and Mechanics, their wives and daughters, can be supplied with every needful article, at lower prices than they have paid since the war.

Our Stock is very complete, embracing many new and useful articles.

We shall continue our endeavors to win custom, and we tender to all our friends grateful thanks for numerous favors.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1874.— 18.

THE BOTTOM PRICES.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—A. E. Conrad, Esq., presented us with several quarts of A No, 1 strawberries,—fine, large and delicious—for which he will please accept our thanks.

ELDER WM. TURNER will preach the funeral sermon of Widow Carmichæl in the Methodist church, at Winston, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday next.

FROST.—We had slight frosts here on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd.

Weather now warm and dry.

EAST BEND ACADEMY—CLOSING EXERCISES.—Thursday, May 28th, Examination of Classes.

Thursday night, Declamations, Dialogues, Recitations and Tableaux.

Friday morning, the 29th, Examination of Classes.

11 o'clock, A. M., Literary Address by Rev. S. F. Conrad.

Afternoon, Declamations, Recitations and original addresses by the students.

REV. M. BALDWIN, *Principal.*

EXCURSION.—The Methodist Sunday School of Greensboro will have an excursion to this place about the middle of June.

Programme

FOR THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY. ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN IN HEGE'S HALL, FRIDAY, MAY 29TH, 1874.

Reading of Scripture by Chaplain.
President's Address.
Music.
Oration. "The present Age." C. W. Null.
Music.
Oration. "Salem, Past and Present." H.E.Fries.
Music.
Oration. "Act thy Part." R. A. Hamilton.
Closing Address. J. W. Fries.
Music.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, P. M. Entertainment will commence at 7 , P. M.

A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Society.

On the 29th day of May, 1854, the Forsyth Literary Society was founded, and to the present day it has remained faithful to its object, the education and improvement of young men. Its principles and laws are in a great measure the same as they were twenty years ago. Its name alone has been changed, and many of the young men who have in past years been members of the Society, still feel interested in its prosperity. We therefore announce to the friends of the Salem Literary Society, and the public generally, that the members propose to give an entertainment on the twentieth anniversary of their organization, and will be pleased to have a full attendance.

J. E. MICKEY has just returned from the Northern cities, where he bought a large lot of SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, MATERIAL for CARRIAGES and HARNESS, HARDWARE, STOVES and TIN-WARE. 16

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has also, in person, selected the largest lot of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS ever brought to this country. 16.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-1y.

LIVER CURE.—"Simmons' Hepatic Compound or Liver Cure," to be had at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, wholesale and retail.

Thistle Edition Waverly Novels.

Sold only by subscription. Two Volumes per month. Apply to L. V. & E. T. Blum Agents, Salem, N. C.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

WANTED!

400 CORDS OF TAN BARK.

Salem, N. C., Mar. 23. J. W. FRIES.

SAFE, SPEEDY AND SURE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound.—a remedy for all diseases of the Chest and Air Passages, at ZEVELY S Drug Store.

White Wash Brushes.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR
WHITE WASH BRUSHES
Just received at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
May 21, 1874.

POND'S EXTRACT CURES

Neuralgia,	Piles, Headache,
Diarrhœa,	Boils, Soreness,
Lameness,	Burns, Sprains,
Toothache,	Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat,	Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism,	Hemorrhages,

ETC.

CURED BY POND'S EXTRACT

H. C. RICH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a co-partnership, under the title of H. C. Rich & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call.

Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work.

H. C. RICH. G. A. RICH
Feb. 1, 1874. 6-tf.

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.
1 Fine Buggy Animal.
1 Rockaway,
1 Express Wagon.
1 2 Horse Wagon
1 one horse Wagon.

Will sell on reasonable terms.

R. A. WOMMACK.
Jan. 29, 1874.—5-

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the

BOOKSTORE.

The Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem, hereby invite sealed proposals to be sent in to the Mayor until the 5th day of June next, for the following officers, for the term of one year, to wit:

FOR A NIGHT-WATCHMAN,

whose duty it shall be to be out upon the streets on duty, from dark until 3 o'clock, A. M., in the Summer months, and until 4 o'clock, A. M., in the Winter months. He shall, at the same time, be sworn and qualified to act as policeman.

FOR A POLICEMAN,

whose duty it shall be to act in conjunction with the Night-Watchman,—be out on duty from dark until midnight, and later if circumstances require.

Beside the salary to be paid to the above Officers, they will be expected to perform Police duty whenever disturbances occur, or they are called upon, for which services they will receive costs and half the fines.

By Order of the Board of Commissioners,
L. N. CLINARD, *Secretary.*
Salem N. C., May 22nd, 1874

THE SALEM CORNET BAND, greeted the numerous visitors at the Salem Hotel, with a serenade on Tuesday night. It was excellent.

ENTERPRISE.—If more of our citizens were possessed of the spirit of enterprise displayed by the Fogle Bros., the business of Salem might be doubled in a few years. They are pushing their business. See advertisement.

THE SPRING TRADE

IS OPEN, AND

J. BLICKENDERFER,

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

It is unnecessary to name all the different lines of goods in Store; it is enough to say that anything ever found in a

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

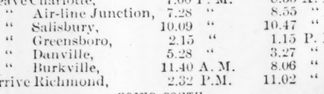
CAN BE HAD HERE.

☞ **New Styles of Goods received every few days.**

J. BLICKENDERFER,
Salem, N. C. May 7, 1874. SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.



CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Sunday, Feb. 22d, 1874.
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACCOMO.
Leave Charlotte,	7.00 P. M.	8.35 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	7.28 "	8.55 "
" Salisbury,	10.09 "	10.47 "
" Greensboro,	2.15 "	1.15 P. M.
" Danville,	5.28 "	3.27 "
" Burkeville,	11.40 A. M.	8.06 "
Arrive Richmond,	2.32 P.M.	11.02 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACCOMP.
Leave Richmond,	1.48 P. M.	5.03 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.58 "	8.28 "
" Danville,	9.52 "	1.03 P. M.
" Greensboro,	1.16 A. M.	4.00 "
" Salisbury,	3.56 "	6.33 "
Arrive Charlotte,	6.43 "	9.00 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	2.00 A. M.	Arrive 12.30 A. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	3.55 "	Leaves 11.05 "
" Raleigh,	8.30 A. M.	" 6.40 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11.40 "	" 3.00 P. M.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

No. 1.

Leave Salem - - - -	8 00 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - -	9 40 A. M.
Leave Greensboro - - -	4 05 P. M.
Arrive at Salem - - -	5 50 P. M.

No. 2.

Leave Greensboro, - - - -	1.30, A. M.
Arrive at Salem, - - -	3.25, A. M.
Leave Salem - - - -	10.00, P. M.
Arrive at Greensboro, - - -	12.00, M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.40 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads. Accommodation daily between Danville and Richmond (Sundays excepted.)

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.42 a. m., arrive at Burkeville 12.39, p. m., leave Burkeville 4.35, a. m., arrive at Richmond, 7.58, a. m.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

For further information, address
S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R. TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.

DAVIDSON COUNTY:—In the Superior Court.

Sarah Hill, Widow, &c., Plaintiff.
Against
Jesse Hill, John Hill, Volentine Hill, F. A. Pickle and wife Elizabeth, Jackson Hill, T. S. Spaugh and wife Sarah Frank Hanes and wife Catharine, William Hill Jr., Eli Hill, Martin Hill and Reuben Hill by their Guardian, Wm. Everhard, heirs at law of Wm. Hill, dec'd, Defendants. } Summons.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA }

To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Jesse Hill, John Hill, Volantine Hill, F. A. Pickle and wife Elizabeth, T. S. Spaugh and wife Saran, Frank Hanes and wife Catharine William Hill, Jr., Eli Hill, and William Everhard, Guardian of Martin Hill and Keelen Hill, the defendants above named, if to be found in your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, for Davidson County, at the Court House in Lexington, within twenty days from the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and answer the petition which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said petition within the time prescribad by law, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition.

Hereof fail not and of this summons make due return

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 17th day of Hpril 1874.

L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the Superior Court and Probate Judge.

In the above case it appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court, that William Hill, Jr., and Eli Hill, defendants, above nam d, are non-residents of this State, and are proper parties in the above entitled cause: It is ordered that the summons in this case be published once a week for six successive weeks in the *People's Press*, a newspapar published in Salem, in the 8th Judicial District, in lieu of personal service of said summons.

Done at office, in Lexington, this 21st day of April, 1874, L. E. JOHNSON,
Probate Judge, and C. S. C.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Spring and Summer
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1874. 16-tf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., May 1st, 1874.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Mary Brown, Miss Mary J. Ingram, Miss Louisa Knott, Miss Catharen E. Morgan, Miss Catheen Spaugh.

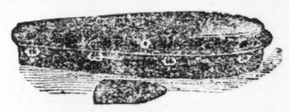
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Samuel Eagleton, D. B. Green, Wm. Hoiston, S. H. Nowlin, Rufus Shouse, William Sapp, George Williard, Sen., Robert Wall, J. H. Wheeler, John L. Walker, Cager Watt, (col.)

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

FRESH TAMARINDS, at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

FISK'S PATENT

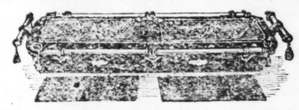


METALLIC
BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE
MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,
AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST. AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH.



When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Largest Stock Kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.
Feo. 12, 1874.–7tf.

HERRINGS SAFES!

HAVE proved their worth in more than one thousand accidental fires, preserving a vast amount of property. Their superiority fully demonstrated in the GREAT FIRES of CHICAGO, BOSTON, and PORTLAND.

30,000 FRANCS

Awarded at the Paris Exhibition to
THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!!!

HERRING'S NEW PATENT
CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES!

Patent high and low steel-welded, combined with Patent Franklinite. Proof against the blow-pipe, as well as the drill. With Patent Hinged Tongue and Grooved Door and Patent Rubber-Packed Flange. Proof against wedges, nitro-glycerine and gunpowder.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
HERRINGS & FARREL,
251 & 252 Broadway, cor. Murray St., New York.
807 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,
60 & 62 Sunbury St., Boston,
48 State St., Chicago.
53 Camp St, New Orleans.
March 12, 1874.–11-6m.

CHAS. W. VOGLER,

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIATY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTEMONNAIES, &., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.–6.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

NOT JUST NOW, but a few days ago, and that may be the cry again any day.

Insure Your Property!
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $400,000.

Assets three and one-half millions. Surplus greater than any other Company in the United States.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C., March 19th, 1874. 12-tf

Family Bibles, Fine and Common. at the BOOK STORE.

SPRING 1874. GOODS.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING A SPLENDID LINE OF
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
SPRING DRESS GOODS
SHAWLS, &c.,

Which surpass any thing heretofore offered in this market, either in STYLE, PRICE OR QUALITY,
suitable for all classes, "HAPPY BRIDES NOT EXCEPTED."

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW.

☞ **Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see**

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., March 19th, 1874.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.,

HAS BEEN GREATLY ENLARGED, and is now the largest in the State, with TEN SKY-LIGHTS, and has superior arrangements for SHOWING TOBACCO. This establishment has a good

Camp Ground, Stalls, and a well of Water on the premises.

We have now large orders for Tobacco to fill from manufacturers in Baltimore and other places, which will enable us to get the very highest prices for Tobacco.

We have with us, O. C. SMITH, the popular Auctioneer; H. B. GOLDING, Floor Manager, and J. P. HANNAH, General Canvasser.

☞ Give us a call when you bring your Tobacco to Winston. All we ask is a fair trial, and we guarantee satisfaction to all with whom we have dealings.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, we remain, Very Respectfully,
Winston, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874–9tf LASH & HAIRSTON.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

Agents for the FARMER'S FRIEND and WATT PLOWS. We guarantee every plow sold to give satisfaction. ☞ All Fertilizers and Plows are sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

Greensboro Cooking Stoves, at Factory Prices.

Our Ware-houses are on Shallow Ford Street, one door west of our Store, the other on the east side of town, at the terminus of the Railroad.

☞ **Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company**

February, 19, 1874.–8tf.

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers

IN PARTICULAR

AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLOLWING
DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil,	Patent Medicines,	Chrome Green,	Castor Oil,	Machine Oil,	Essences
Sweet Oil,	Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,	Spices,	Ven. Red,	Cordial,
Turpentine,	Extracts,	Spanish Brown,	Liniment,	Window Glass,	Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails,	Sprigs,	Locks,	Hammers,	Spades,	Brier Hooks,
Clinch Nails,	Tacks,	Latches,	Axes,	Forks,	Hames,
Horse Shoe Nails,	Screws,	Saws,	Trace Chains,	Cutting Knives,	Whips,
Shoe Nails,	Hinges,	Hatchets,	Shovels,	Scythes,	Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

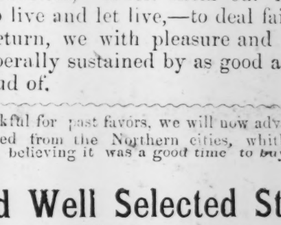
This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you. ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight.

Your humble Servants,
Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873. R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF



INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

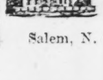
On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE & LOT on Walnut Street. Also some FOUR GOOD BUILDING LOTS on Marshal Street.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.
Salem, N. C., April 30, 1874.

Coloring! Coloring!!

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to color ladies' and gentlemen's wear, shawls and ribbons, a beautiful black or brown, at short notice, and in the best of style.

Dye-house on the premises of Mr. T. J. Boner, on Salt Street.

Clothing cleaned and colored upon reasonable terms.

HARRY FRIES.
Salem, N. C., March12, 1873. 11-3m.

Go to Merchant's Hotel Winston, N C.

Poetry.

Taking Toll.

The road was new, and pleasant too,
By stream and forest winding;
The sky was fair, and everywhere
Surprises we were finding.
Said I, "'Tis queer! the toll-gate's near,
And you can not go by it
Without a kiss, my pretty miss."
Said she, "You'd better try it!"

I took the toll—a generous dole—
Despite her stout resistance.
Said she, "The rate is very great
For such a trifling distance."
"If so you say, take back the pay
To each minutest fraction;
For your sweet sake I'll gladly take
A lesson in subtraction."

She whispered, "Nay; your taking way
Has robbed me of a dozen;
But you're no kin, so don't begin
To prove yourself a cozen."
We journey on through shade and sun,
Regardless of the distance,
And every day the toll we pay
That sweetens our existence.

Humorous.

It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that, being examined as a witness, he was severely interrogated by the attorney, who wished to break down his evidence.

"You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe?" inquired the lawyer.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Isn't that rather a low calling?" demanded the attorney.

"I don't know but what it is, sir," replied the minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it."

"What was your father's calling?"

"He was a lawyer!" replied Clark, in a tone of regret, that put the audience in a roar. The lawyer let him alone.—*St. Louis Republican.*

"I leave the remuneration to your liberality," said a pompous justice of the peace to a young countryman whom he had just married. "By jingo, 'Squire, exclaimed the happy bridegroom, "you're just the sort. You can leave the fee with my liberality just as long as you please; you couldn't leave it in a snugger place, I tell you."

A colored citizen was boasting to a grocer of the cheapness of ten pounds of sugar he had purchased at a rival store. "Let me weigh the package," said the grocer, and it was found two pounds short. The colored gentleman looked perplexed for a moment, and then said: "Guess he didn't cheat dis chile much; while he was gettin' the sugar I stole two pair ob shoes."

"What would our wives say if they knew where we are?" said the captain of a schooner when they were beating about in a deep fog, fearful of going ashore. "Humph, I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

Scene in court. Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed upon you?" Prisoner—"No, Judge, I had ten dollars but my lawyers took that."

"Home's the place for boys," said a stern parent to his son, who was fond of going out at night. "That's just what I think when you drive me off to school every morning," said the son.

A shoemaker, out West, with a literary turn of mind, has the following gem attached to his shingle:

"Here lives a man who never refuses,
To mend all sorts of boots and shoeses."

The difference between having a tooth properly drawn by a professional surgeon and having it knocked out miscellaneously by a fall on the pavement, is only a slight distinction—one is dental and the other accidental.

An exchange says that a Michigan man dreamed recently that his aunt was dead. The dream proved true. He tried the same dream on his mother-in-law but it didn't work.

Said a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous." "Excuse me," said the wife, "I didn't know it was you."

A minister having preached a very long sermon, as his custom was, some hours after asked a gentleman his opinion of it. He replied that it was very good, but it spoilt a dinner worth two of it."

"Now, papa, tell me what is humbug." "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirt till reminded of it a dozen times.

She tied the halter to her waist, and led the cow to water; the brute took fright and gave a twist—"My daughter! oh, my daughter!"

"Here's your money, boy, and now tell me why your rascally master wrote eighteen letters about that contemptible sum." "I'm sure, sir, I can't say; but if you'll excuse me, sir, I sort o' reckon 'twas because seventeen didn't fetch is."

A New York politician, in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a deceased member of the Legislature, says: "I cannot tell how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

A sentimental you man, in speaking to his father's coachman of a neighboring family, remarked that "they were happy until sorrow suddenly came and left her traces there." The coachman looked puzzled, but finally responded: "Indeed, sir, an' what did she do with the rest of the harness.

The young married couple who thought that they could live on love and moonlight, find that there is some virtue in baked beans. For taking the romance out of our young folks marriage is nearly as bad as a lawsuit.

Timkins playfully remarked to his wife that he had four fools—beautiful, dutiful, youthful and delightful." "Poor me!" said she, "I have but one."

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.
1 Fine Buggy Animal.
1 Rockaway,
1 2 Horse Wagon 1 Express Wagon.
1 one horse Wagon.
Will sell on reasonable terms.
R. A. WOMMACK.
Jan. 29, 1874.—5-

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the
BOOKSTORE.

HOME LIFE
IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. "HOME LIFE" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious thoughts," "Truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and for rapid sale unsqualed. **AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen,** wanted in every county; $75 to $100 per month. Send for circular.
ZEIGLER & M'CURDY,
14 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Farmers Attention!
THE ADVANCE MOWER!
Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient.
Warranted to give Satisfaction.
PRICE $120.

THE ADVANCE MOWER is again offered to farmers of the Carolinas, as being the best adapted to the South, where a machine of any kind, to be efficient, must be built of strong materials, yet of easy draft. The Advance Mower was built with these facts full in view, therefore to make a Mower both light, yet strong and durable, the manufacturers of the Advance have saved neither time nor expense and have built the entire machine of iron enclosing all the gearing in an iron case, so as to exclude all dirt from the journals, gearing, &c.

The Advance is no new and untried machine, but one that is favorably known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities, from the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Send for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
15-tf

PEPPER, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Cinnamon,
FRESH AND GENUINE,
P. O. BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

SAY!!
Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.–10

FINE IMPORTED ENGRAVINGS.

(Large size) for Framing or for Portfolios.

This catalogue of engravings comprises a list of elegant works, from the best American and European artists. Every variety of subject is represented—Portraits, Landscapes, Animals, Figures, Marine Views, and Historical Pictures, from such well known artists as LANDSEER, HERRING, WILKIE, ROSA BONHEUR, and others.

OVER 700 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are of all sizes, from 12x15 to 26x40, and can be sent by mail or express, prepaid, carefully done up in roller, and without injury.

Price, from $1 to $10 according to size.
☞ A discount made on all large purchases.
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We also furnish the
ECLECTIC GALLERY
OF
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
(Small size) for the Portfolio, Scrap-Book or Illustration.

These engravings have appeared in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE, and comprise the Portraits of nearly every distinguished man of the past and present centuries.

Our list contains portraits of HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, &c.

Nearly 300 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are printed on different sized paper; either small size, 7x19, or quarto size, 10x10, and can be sent by mail, carefully done up in roller, prepaid, to any address.

Price, small size, 10 cts.—Quarto size, 15 cts.
A specimen of each size and catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents.

Catalogues sent Free to any Address.
E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
14 108 *FULTON ST., NEW YORK.*

TO FARMERS!

BOWEN & MERCER'S SUPER PHOSPHATE.
$40 00 PER TON.
Warranted equal to any manufactured.
No Agents. Send for pamphlet of References.
GROUND BONE, warranted, $43 per ton.
GROUND LUMP PLASTER, GUANO,
300,000 BUSHELS SHELL LIME.
BOWEN & MERCER,
No. 65 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound.
Books and Stationery at the Bookstore.
Enquire at this office.

WRAPPING PAPER for sale at the Book Store.

THOS. R PURNELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Bible Dictionaries.
AT THE BOOKSTORE.

50 ct. BOOKS BY MAIL.

DeWitt's Perfect Orator,
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American Farrier and Horse Doctor,
Horse Tamer and Farrier,
Home Cook Book,
Fortune Telling by Cards,
Parlor Tricks with Cards,
The Parlor Magician.
Address, with price enclosed,
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
March 12, 1874. Salem, N. C.

HARVEY & JONES,
GENERAL WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA
July 17, 1873 29-12m

VARNISH AT ZEVELY'S.

All in need of VARNISH of a superior quality, can be accommodated at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
Manufactured Only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.
[42-]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.
August 7 1873. 1y.

NEW FAST FREIGHT LINE
BETWEEN
Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the South and South West.
Great Southern Dispatch Fast Freight Line, Via Norfolk, Va.

THIS FAST FREIGHT LINE is owned, controlled and operated by the Railroad and Steamboat Companies in interest—the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad Company, the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., the Western North Carolina R. R. Company, the Old Dominion Steamship Co., the Merchant's & Miner's Transportation Co., Annamessic Line, and Clyde Steamers, and the Baltimore Steam Packet Co.—who guarantee

Bills of Lading and Rates always as Low as the Published rates of any other
LINE.

Mark Goods "G. S. D.," *via* Norfolk, and ship as follows:
From BOSTON, by Miner's & Merchant's Transportation Co., W. M. Clark, Agent, Old State House.
From NEW YORK, by Old Dominion Steamship Co., Pier No. 37, North River. Offices, 197 Greenwich Street, and 393 Broadway. C. E. Evans, Agent.
From PHILADELPHIA, by Philadelpdia, Wilmington & Baltimore R. R. Co., (Annamessic Line.) Office, 44, S. Fifth St., above Chestnut and corner Washington Avenue and Swanson St.—John S. Wilson, Agent.
From PHILADELPHIA, by Clyde & Co's Steamers. Office, 12 South Delaware Avenue. Clyde & Co., Agents.
From BALTIMORE, by Baltimore Steam Packet Co., (Bay Line.) Office, 157 West Baltimore St. Edwin Fitzgerald, Agent.
Claims for losses, damages, and over charges settled promptly by Thos. Pinckney, Claim Agent, Norfolk, Va.
☞ Freight handled carefully and forwarded promptly in through cars.
No Drayage Transfers by this Route.
For further information apply to officers and agent of the above Railroad or Steamboat Lines, or to THOMAS PINCKNEY, Agent, Norfolk, Va.
R. A. JENKINS, Agent, Salem, N. C.
April 2, 1874.–14-3m.

C. A. SIMMONS OUT AGAIN WITH HIS GREAT IMPROVEMENT.
SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND
OR
LIVER CURE,

For all derangements of the Kidney's, Skin, Stomach, Bowels, &c., it has no equal. It is perfectly harmless and effective. This medicine is pronounced by Dr. C. A. SIMMONS, the former proprietor of Simmons' Liver Regulator, as being far superior to it or any other Liver Medicine now offered the public. For sale wholesale and retail at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, at Manufacturer's prices.
E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.
April 9, 1874.–15-12m.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

H. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

C ulver Brothers
FARMER COOK STOVE.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Oct. 23, 1873.

Messrs. Culver Brothers:—It is with pleasure that we commend your 'Farmer's Cooking Stove' to the general public. They are an absolute household necessity at this time, especially when so much of domestic duty and management depends more or less upon our wives and daughters. The stove is as simple and beautiful in construction as it is rapid and reliable in its work. In a word, it is as near peef ct as it can be.

Harry Meadows,	A M Hoover,	W A Poston
James Watts,	Thos McConnel	J F Milsap
Hosea Drum,	L C Rankin	E Hedwi E,
P. ——	G H Brown	George Niblock
Mrs. P. Davidson	M. W. Goodman,	W P Foster
Col. T. A Watts	Rob't Moore,	J W Cook
O. A Woods,	Dr O P Huston	D S Miller
Mrs Mar Woods	To ias Goodman	F A Fisinter
Peter Milligan,	L Templeton	T F McCreary
T. T. Deaton,	J F Ho land	John Setzer
Cristy Clark,	Mi to Grayham	T S Shelton.
A A Holshowser.	Dr E A Hall	E A Turbefill,
David Cri-well.	D O Lazenbury	Jacob Troutman,
A. D Troutman	Pe ry Tomlin	Jno Holesh wser.
R L. Templeton	A F Gaither	M S Lenard
J. A. Ramsey,	J L Patterson,	R C Plyer,
M. M. Letaker,	W. Turner & Son	S. A. Campbell,
Wi liam Dulin,	W H Blackburn	J R Moore,
Nimrod Bailey,	Dr P C Jur ey	James Clark
David Waddell,	E M Kennerly	Noah Ketchie,
James Knox,	Stokes McNeily.	J E McNeely,
W A Luckey	Isaac Harris,	M L McClain,
Lord & Luckey	G H Upright	Silas Bo t,
J. E. Poston,	John V. Melcher	Pet r Bever,
J L Clodfelter	C L Chinn	N S Brawley,
H L Poston	H M Davis, M D.	R P Edwards,
M J Warren,	J A Sherrill,	L C Perry.
M P Abernathy	G C Rankin,	John Simpson,
J A Mills,	Levi Vanderburg	W. A Walker.

NORTH CAROLINA—IREDELL COUNTY.

I, C. L Summers, Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing list contains the names of respectable persons of this and adjoining counties,—They are gentlemen of veracity, and their statement is entitled to full faith and credit.

C. L. SUMMERS,
Clerk Iredell County.

[From the Charlotte, (N. C.) Observer, Nov. 3.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 3, 1873.

Messrs. Culver Brothers:—Having purchased from you, and had in use in our families for some time past, your Farmer's Cooking Stove, we cheerfully bear testimony to its many good qualities; its economy in the use of fuel, the rapidity with which it does its work, the uniformity of its baking and cooking, and the many conveniences combined in it, all tend to make it, in our judgment, the best cooking stove in use, and as such we would recommend it to the public.

J P Houston,	R A Torance,	S Williamson,
J E Caldwell,	Robert S White,	M K Bowden,
R B Hunter,	A S Kirkpatrick	M E Alexander
C N Hutchinson,	E C Griffith,	C A Schorn,
A B Downs.	M L Cansler,	M M Wallace,
W C Graham,	J C McCatherine	W H Taylor,
J A Weaver,	J S Reed,	Tim O'Connell,
J E Griffith,	D J Harkey,	J E Brown,
W A McGinn,	R S McCloud,	J F M Ferrell,
J M Coffey,	E Griffin,	J H Black,
S A Kirkpatrick,	S B Blankenship	E A McAulay,
John M. Potts,	John B. Kerr,	Jas Weeks,
T A Wilson.	J C Fite,	E C Grier,
R H Henderson,	Wm C Wolf,	E A Helm,
S H Elliot,	M L Harris,	W L Griffith,
C M Campbel,	J M Kirkpatrick	Jonath Stinson,
S D Smith,	Wm McCall,	J W Stewart,
James L Grier,	P C Harkey,	James Puckett,
W S Wilson,	Noah Bolick,	Wm P McCloud
F D Furr,	W N Alexander,	Wm L Harkey,
S M Stafford,	David Corven,	J S Gribble,
H M Dixon,	J W Griffith,	J Bluner,
R W Sehorn,	D H Smith,	John C Hunter,
J S Long,	R H Abernethy,	M J Holbrooks,
Wm Taylor,	J M Strong.	S C Hager,
Jas L Johnson,	W B Cochran,	Jor Underwood,
W H Cashion,	Joshua Glover,	James Connell,
M M DeArmond	E H Richardson,	M S Little.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

I, E. E. Osborne, Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, do hereby certify that the above named parties are citizens of said county, of good and respectable standing.

Witness my hand and official seal, at office in Charlotte, this 4th day of November, 1873.
E. A. OSBORNE, C. S. C.

This Stove is sold from wagons only by the Manufacturers' Travelling Agents.
Every Stove has the price cast on it.
April 2, 1874.–14-2m.

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421. E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

D. P. MAST.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
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A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

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L. V. BLUM,
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Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1874.

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ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
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PEARL CARD CASES,
FANCY PENHOLDERS,
LETTER WEIGHTS, &c., &c.

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NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low price
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,–Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
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and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Jan. 1874.

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Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Smith's "
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The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
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removes stains and grease from carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
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BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
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HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and Juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

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Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system, from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

Poetry.

Taking Toll.

The road was new, and pleasant too,
  By stream and forest winding;
The sky was fair, and everywhere
  Surprises we were finding.
Said I, "Tis queer! the toll-gate's near,
  And you can not go by it
Without a kiss, my pretty miss."
  Said she, "You'd better try it!"

I took the toil—a generous dole—
  Despite her stout resistance.
Said she, "The rate is very great
  For such a trifling distance."
"If so you say, take back the pay
  To each minutest fraction;
For your sweet sake I'll gladly take
  A lesson in subtraction."

She whispered, "Nay; your taking way
  Has robbed me of a dozen;
But you're no kin, so don't begin
  To prove yourself a cozen."
We journey on through shade and sun,
  Regardless of the distance,
And every day the toll we pay
  That sweetens our existence.

Humorous.

It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that, being examined as a witness, he was severely interrogated by the attorney, who wished to break down his evidence.

"You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe?" inquired the lawyer.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Isn't that rather a low calling?" demanded the attorney.

"I don't know but what it is, sir," replied the minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it."

"What was your father's calling?"

"He was a lawyer!" replied Clark, in a tone of regret, that put the audience in a roar. The lawyer let him alone.—*St. Louis Republican.*

"I leave the remuneration to your liberality," said a pompous justice of the peace to a young countryman whom he had just married. "By jingo, 'Squire, exclaimed the happy bridegroom, "you're just the sort. You can leave the fee with my liberality just as long as you please; you couldn't leave it in a snugger place, I tell you!"

A colored citizen was boasting to a grocer of the cheapness of ten pounds of sugar he had purchased at a rival store. "Let me weigh the package," said the grocer, and it was found two pounds short. The colored gentleman looked perplexed for a moment, and then said: "Guess he didn't cheat dis chile much; while he was gettin' the sugar I stole two pair ob shoes."

"What would our wives say if they knew where we are?" said the captain of a schooner when they were beating about in a deep fog, fearful of going ashore. "Humph, I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

Scene in court. Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed upon you?" Prisoner—"No, Judge, I had ten dollars but my lawyers took that."

"Home's the place for boys," said a stern parent to his son, who was fond of going out at night. "That's just what I think when you drive me off to school every morning," said the son.

A shoemaker, out West, with a literary turn of mind, has the following gem attached to his *shingle:*

"Here lives a man who never refuses,
To mend all sorts of boots and shoeses."

The difference between having a tooth properly drawn by a professional surgeon and having it knocked out miscellaneously by a fall on the pavement, is only a slight distinction—one is dental and the other accidental.

An exchange says that a Michigan man dreamed recently that his aunt was dead. The dream proved true. He tried the same dream on his mother-in-law but it didn't work.

Said a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous." "Excuse me," said the wife, "I didn't know it was you."

A minister having preached a very long sermon, as his custom was, some hours after asked a gentleman his opinion of it. He replied that it was very good, but it spoilt a dinner worth two of it."

"Now, papa, tell me what is humbug." "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirt till reminded of it a dozen times.

She tied the halter to her waist, and led the cow to water; the brute took fright and gave a twist—"My daughter! oh, my daughter!"

"Here's your money, boy, and now tell me why your rascally master wrote eighteen letters about that contemptible sum." "I'm sure, sir, I can't say; but if you'll excuse me, sir, I sort o' reckon 'twas because seventeen didn't fetch is."

A New York politician, in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a deceased member of the Legislature, says: "I cannot tell how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

A sentimental you man, in speaking to his father's coachman of a neighboring family, remarked that "they were happy until sorrow suddenly came and left her traces there." The coachman looked puzzled, but finally responded: "Indeed, sir, an' what did she do with the rest of the harness.

The young married couple who thought that they could live on love and moonlight, find that there is some virtue in baked beans. For taking the romance out of our young folks marriage is nearly as bad as a lawsuit.

Timkins playfully remarked to his wife that he had four fools—beautiful, dutiful, youthful and delightful." "Poor me!" said she, "I have but one."

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.
1 Fine Buggy Animal.
1 Rockaway,
1 Express Wagon.
1 2 Horse Wagon
1 one horse Wagon.
Will sell on reasonable terms.
R. A. WOMMACK.
Jan. 29, 1874.—5-

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CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the
BOOKSTORE.

HOME LIFE
IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. "HOME LIFE" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious thoughts," "Truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and for rapid sale unsqualed. **AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen,** wanted in every county; $75 to $100 per month. Send for circular.
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THE ADVANCE MOWER!
Simple, Cheap, Durable and Efficient.
Warranted to give Satisfaction.
PRICE $120.

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The Advance is no new and untried machine, but one that is favorably known in almost every county in North Carolina and in all kinds of localities, from the swamps of Eastern North Carolina to the rugged mountains of the Blue Ridge. Send for circular to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
15-tf

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IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

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is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

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THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

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SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

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For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

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E. L. KING & SONS, Columbia, S. C.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.
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VINEGAR BITTERS

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J A Mills,	Levi Vanderburg	W. A Walker.

NORTH CAROLINA—IREDELL COUNTY.

I, C. L Summers, Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing list contains the names of respectable persons of this and adjoining counties.—They are gentlemen of veracity, and their statement is entitled to full faith and credit.

C. L. SUMMERS,
Clerk Iredell County.

[From the Charlotte, (N. C.) Observer, Nov. 3.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 3, 1873.

Messrs. Culver Brothers:—Having purchased from you, and had in use in our families for some time past, your Farmer's Cooking Stove, we cheerfully bear testimony to its many good qualities; its economy in the use of fuel, the rapidity with which it does its work, the uniformity of its baking and cooking, and the many conveniences combined in it, all tend to make it, in our judgment, the best cooking stove in use, and as such we would recommend it to the public.

J P Houston,	R A Torance,	S Williamson,
J E Caldwell,	Robert S White,	M K Bowden,
R B Hunter,	A S Kirkpatrick	M E Alexander
C N Hutchinson,	E C Griffith,	C A Schorn,
A B Downs.	M L Cansler,	M M Wallace,
W C Graham,	J C McCatherine	W H Taylor,
J A Weaver,	J S Reed,	Tim O'Connell,
J E Griffith,	D J Harkey,	J E Brown,
W A McGinn,	R S McCloud,	J F M Ferrell,
J M Coffey,	E Griffin,	J H Black,
S A Kirkpatrick,	S B Blankenship	E A McAulay,
John M. Potts,	John B. Kerr,	Jas Weeks,
T A Wilson,	J C Fite.	E C Grier,
R H Henderson,	Wm C Wolf,	E A Helm,
S H Elliot,	M L Harris,	W L Griffith,
C M Campbel,	J M Kirkpatrick	Jonath Stinson,
S D Smith,	Wm McCall,	J W Stewart,
James L Grier,	P C Harkey,	James Puckett,
W S Wilson,	Noah Bolick,	Wm P McCloud
F D Furr,	W N Alexander,	Wm L Harkey,
S M Stafford,	David Corven,	J S Gribble,
H M Dixon,	J W Griffith,	J Bluner,
R W Sehorn,	D H Smith,	John C Hunter,
J S Long,	R H Abernethy,	M J Holbrooks,
Wm Taylor,	J M Strong.	S C Hager,
Jas L Johnson,	W B Cochran,	Jor Underwood,
W H Cashion,	Joshua Glover,	James Connell,
M M DeArmond	E H Richardson,	M S Little.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

I, E. E. Osborne, Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, do hereby certify that the above named parties are citizens of said county, of good and respectable standing.

Witness my hand and official seal, at office in Charlotte, this 4th day of November, 1873.
E. A. OSBORNE, C. S. C.

This Stove is sold from wagons only by the Manufacturers' Travelling Agents.
Every Stove has the price cast on it.
April 2, 1874.-14-2m.

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421. E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

D. P. MAST.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

A Good Six-Horse power
STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1874.

VARNISHES—A variety of the best Varnishes just received at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
Salem, N. C., April 2, 1874.

PEARL PAPER KNIVES,
PEARL CARD CASES,
FANCY PENHOLDERS,
LETTER WEIGHTS, &c., &c.

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NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low price
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,-Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Jan. 1874.

BOOKS AT COST.

Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Smith's "
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.
The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
Jan. 1874. BOOK STORE.

BUY YOUR
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK
AT BLUM'S.

SAPOLIO

removes stains and grease from carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
Jan. 1874. For sale at the Book-Store.

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FOR CHILDREN,
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AGENTS!
We wish to employ energetic and responsible Agents to canvass for the PRESS.

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FOR THE PEOPLE,
at the BOOK STORE

FOR SALE
BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application thou
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: so QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification and succeeds in diminishing the loss of waste, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system, from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

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A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.